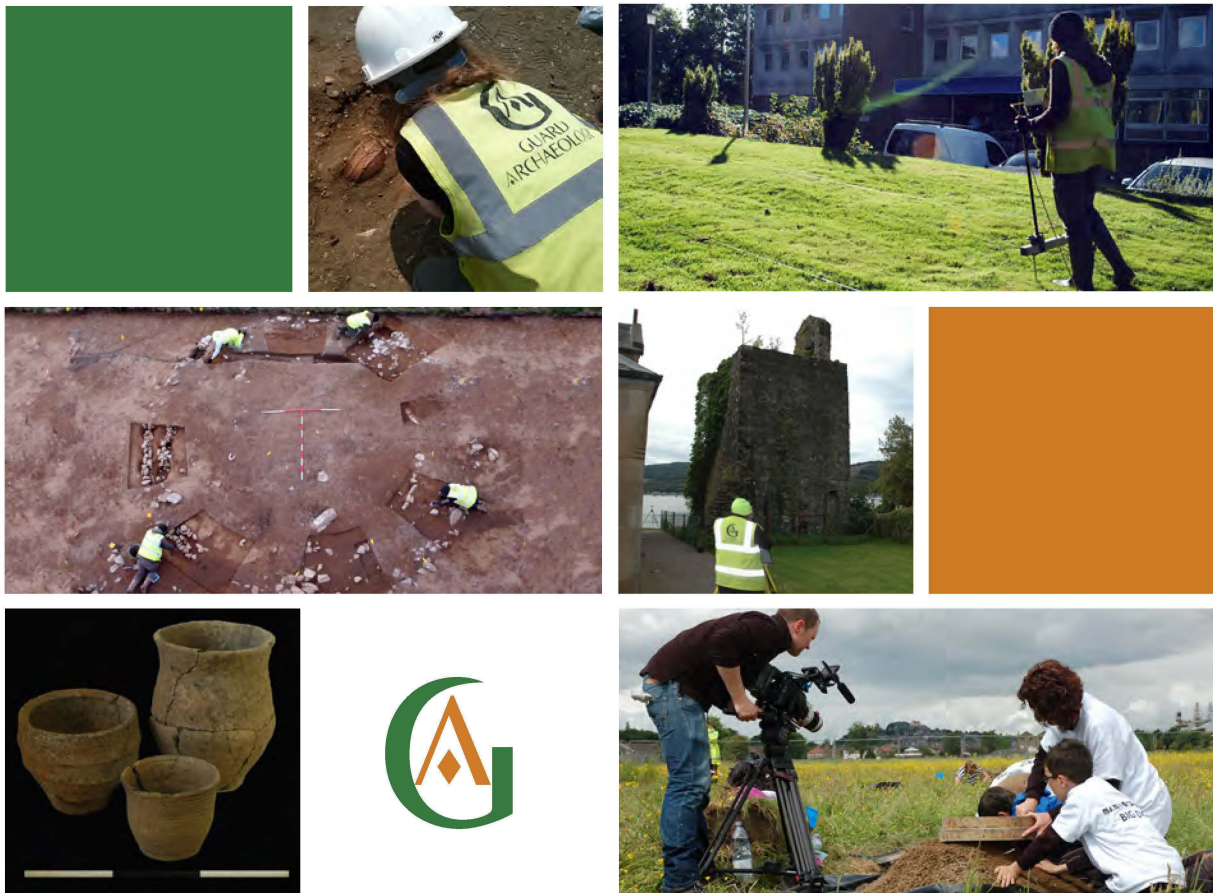


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Aberlady Road, Haddington, East Lothian Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 3815

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Aberlady Road, Haddington, East Lothian
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Bett Homes

NGR: NT 504 744 (centred)

Project Number: 3815

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Approved by:



Date:

30/09/2014

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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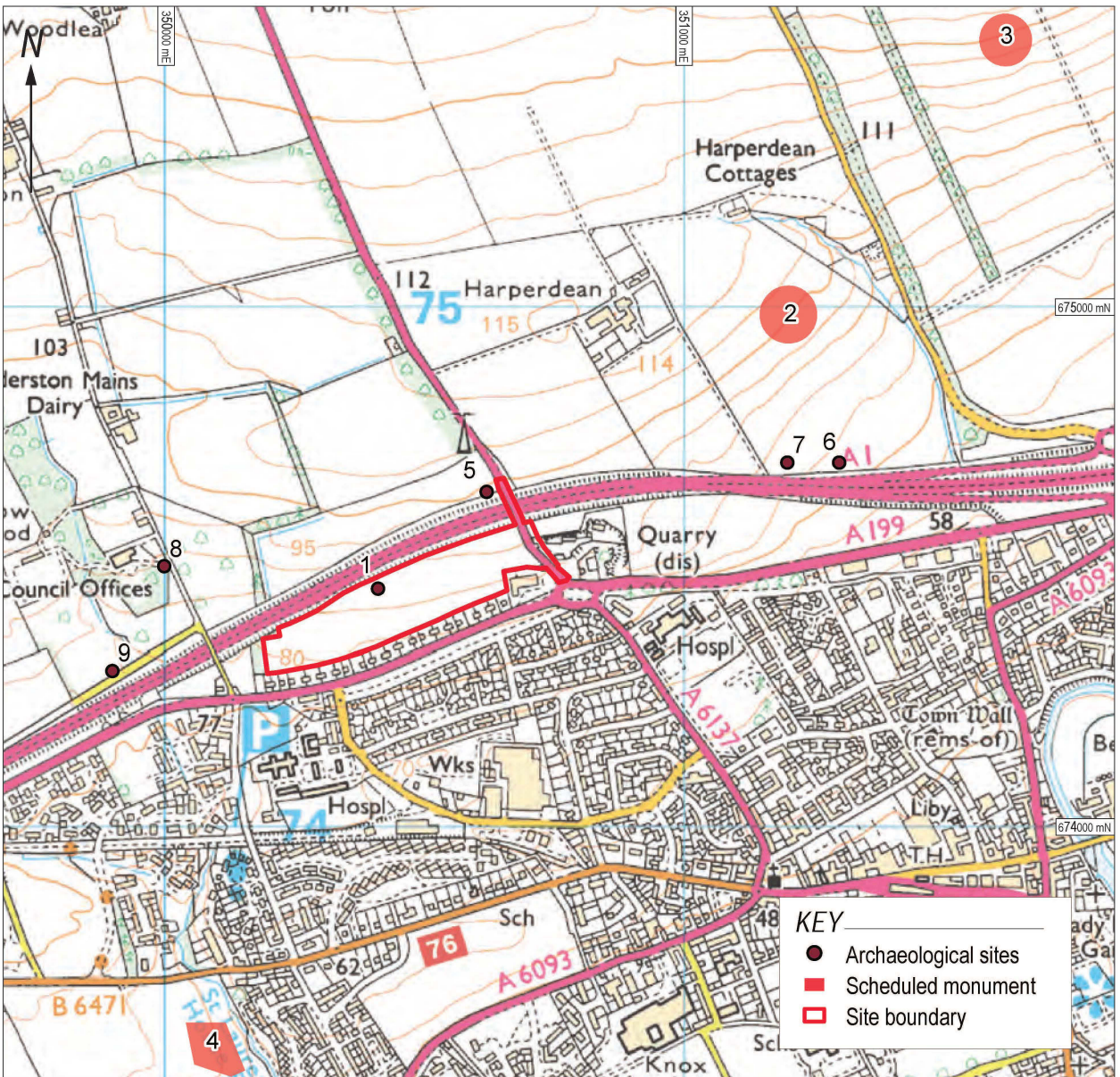


Figure 1:
Site location.

Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology on arable land to the west of Aberlady Road, Haddington on behalf of Bett Homes prior to a residential housing development. The trial trench evaluation recorded a number of archaeological features, including shallow drains, broad rig cultivation remnants and a demolished field boundary wall, all of likely late post-medieval or modern date. Modern tile and rubble drains were also encountered across most of the site. Numerous rubble drains across the site of a cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure, previously identified on aerial photographs, may have given rise to this anomaly, but no evidence of this cropmark feature was encountered despite targeted trenching. No significant archaeological remains were therefore encountered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological evaluation of the development area at Aberlady Road, Haddington, carried out by GUARD Archaeology on behalf of Bett Homes, in accordance with planning condition 7 (Planning Reference: 12/00199/PPM).

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area, located to the north-west of Haddington in East Lothian (centred on NT 504 744). It is bordered to the north by the A1, to the east by Aberlady Road (A6137), immediately opposite the site of the former Pepperraig whinstone quarry and by the houses and buildings of Haldane Avenue to the south and west (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site itself contains the cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure (Site 1; NMRS: NT57SW 113; HER: MEL2178) and is surrounded by three further cropmark sites, all of which are Scheduled Monuments (Figure 1). These are Harperdean enclosure (Site 2; SM5977; NMRS: NT57NW 93) and Amisfield Mains ring ditch (Site 3; SM6033; NMRS: NT57NW 67) to the north-west and Spottiswoode enclosure/St Lawrence House Bridge settlement, pits and trackway (Site 4; SM6394; NMRS: NT57SW 77) to the south. None of these have been excavated, however excavations of an enclosure (Site 5; NMRS: NT57SW 111; HER: MEL2171) immediately to the north during excavations for the A1 revealed it to be of geological origin.
- 4.2 In addition, evaluation along the line of the new A1 to the east by Scotia Archaeology uncovered the remains of features associated with late prehistoric settlement (Site 6; NMRS: NT57SW 117; HER: MEL2213). Stray finds of a Roman brooch and Iron Age bead (Site 7; HER: MEL9737) were found in the area during metal detecting. However, two evaluations at Alderston House (Site 8; NMRS: NT57SW 503 and Site 9; NT47SE 30.09) on the other side of the A1 did not reveal any archaeological remains.
- 4.3 A brief examination of historical Ordnance Survey and other readily accessible maps indicates that the proposed development site has only had agricultural use since at least the mid-eighteenth century, with ground disturbance most probably limited to topsoil.
- 4.4 Although there had been no archaeological work carried out on the proposed development site, the presence of cropmarks within the site and the archaeological remains throughout the area suggested that archaeological remains could be encountered during groundbreaking operations. Consequently any archaeological remains that may survive in situ could have provided important information about the area since early prehistory.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works were required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The methodology adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix H), agreed in advance with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 7% of the available 4.4 ha of the development area and was supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches comprised 30 trenches each 50 m long and 2 m wide, one trench 40 m long and 2 m wide, amounting to 3,080 m² in total (Figure 2). An additional trench measuring 14 m long was excavated at the crest of a rise and along a relatively level part of the site and two of the trenches were enlarged to inspect what transpired to be a demolished dry stone wall forming an previous field boundary.
- 6.3 All trenches were machine excavated with a c. 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching were investigated by the on-site Archaeologists. All significant features including negative-cut features were 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.6 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were to be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were to be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All significant finds were to be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples were also to be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds was to be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.8 A representative section was recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.9 Each trench was accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation was made digitally and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological

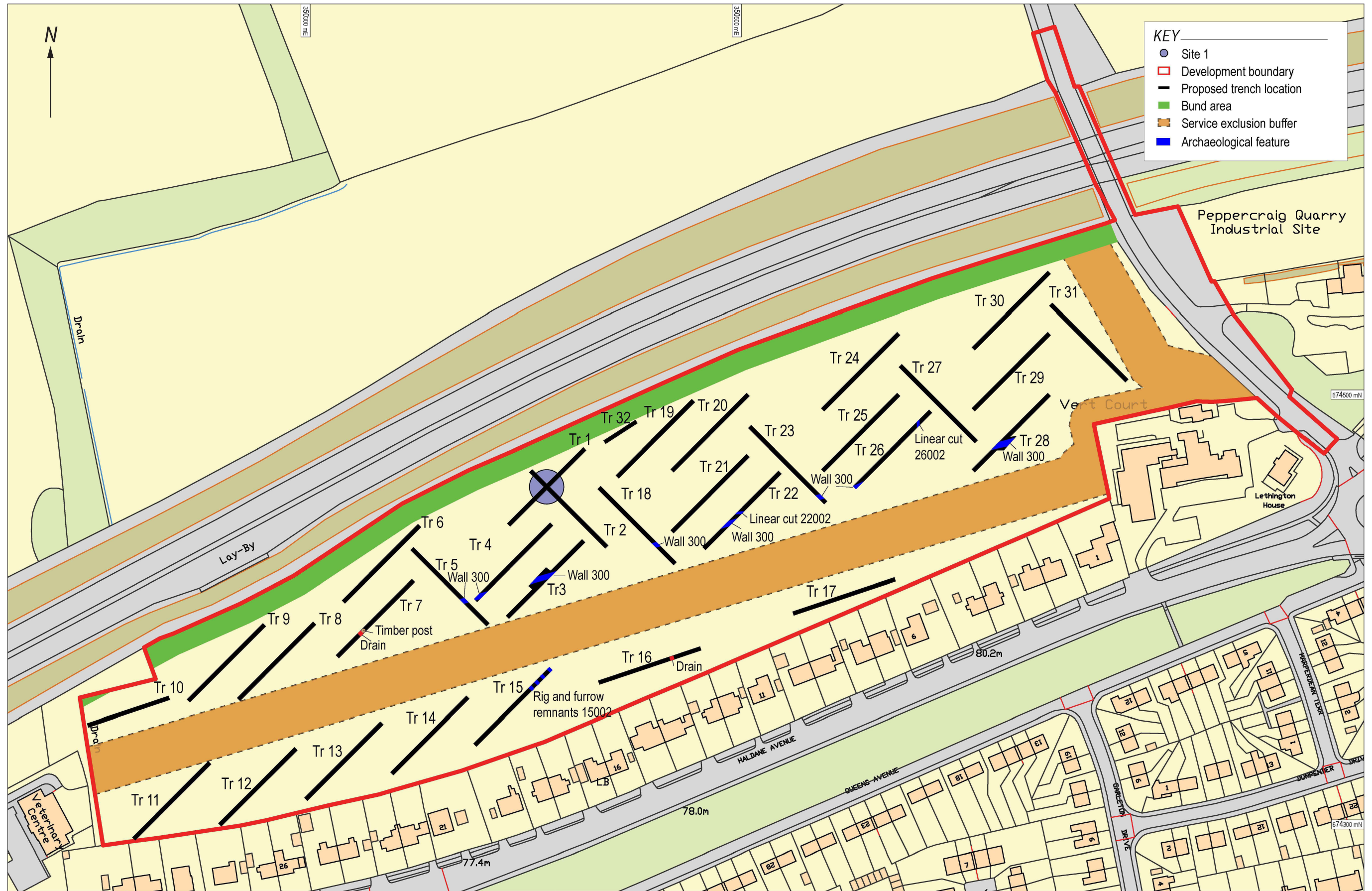


Figure 2:
Trench location and position of features recorded during the evaluation

features this included recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning was used, the project archaeologist was to ensure that a sufficient number of points were taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench was made.

- 6.10 Were significant archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains were to be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and ELCAS on an appropriate excavation project design.
- 6.11 Were human remains revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service were to be informed immediately. Any human remains would be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeological Service on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by the GUARD Archaeologists.
- 6.13 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work was undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Results

- 7.1 Thirty two trenches were excavated, totalling around 3,108 m² in total (Figure 2). The following text should be read in conjunction with Appendices A-F.
- 7.2 In general topsoil [001] across the site measured 0.3-0.42 m deep and was found overlying a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of coal and charcoal fragments [002], a subsoil horizon, which across the central part of the site measured 0.58 m deep. This in turn overlay natural clay [003]. A crop mark known to lie within the site was targeted by Trenches 1 and 2; numerous rubble drains were visible in this specific spot, which may have given rise to the anomaly.

Demolished wall

- 7.3 Along the western edge of a mixture of dark brown, ashy grey and yellow orange re-deposited soils with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones [301], the disturbed basal course of a demolished dry stone wall [300] was recorded. This was found initially in Trench 3 and the trench here was expanded to investigate the feature more fully. The remains of the wall which generally manifested itself as a rubble spread [301] was found to traverse the site in a roughly east to west alignment and was also visible in Trenches 4, 5, 18, 22, 26 and 28 (Figure 2). According to a local resident, Mr Bill McIntosh, who was present when the wall was demolished during the construction of the new A1 Haddington by-pass, a trench [302] was excavated along the south side of the wall and then the wall knocked over into the trench and subsequently landscaped over. A farm track was believed to have existed along part of the north side of the wall. At the same time the wall was demolished an overhead power line running east to west across the site was moved around 30 m to the south to its current position.



Plate 1: The disturbed basal courses of wall 300 in Trench 22 with associated demolition spread 301 lying along the south side of the wall within a trench cut [302] to receive the demolished wall, view from the east-north-east

Rig and furrow remnants

- 7.4 Towards the south-west corner of the site several of the trenches were found with very shallow irregular bands of subsoil lying within very shallow cuts. These were generally machined off to inspect for earlier cut features that may be concealed by the furrows. A series of four furrows were left *in-situ* at the north-east end of Trench 15 and one of these was sample excavated. The cut [15002] measured 2.7 m wide by 0.02 m deep and was filled by a very compact mid-brown and orange mottled silt with very small sandstone inclusions [15001]. The furrows were spaced around 2.5 m apart.



Plate 2: Putative rig and furrow remnants in Trench 15, from the north-east.



Plate 3: Ditch like feature in Trench 16, pre-excavation, from the east-north-east.



Plate 4: Ditch like feature in Trench 16, abandoned after discovering a ceramic pipe at the base of the fill, from the north-north-west.



Plate 5: Remains of a pile driven timber post located immediately east of excavated drain in Trench 7.

Linear cuts and fills

- 7.5 Two ditch like features were identified in Trenches 7 and 16. These were aligned roughly north to south and measured 1 m wide by 0.45 m deep. After excavation they were found to contain large orange modern ceramic pipes associated with drainage. The remains of a pile driven timber post was found adjacent to the drain excavated in trench 7.

7.6 Two further linear cuts were excavated near the centre of the site. The first [22002] in Trench 22 comprised a broad shallow cut aligned east to west and was recorded over a distance of 3.5 m (continued below trench edges to east and west). The cut measured 1.1 m wide by 0.18 m deep and was filled by a firm dark brown silt with occasional very small sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. A small sherd of glazed Scottish White Grittyware pottery (SF 10) was recovered adjacent to the feature but it was not clear whether this derived from the ditch fill during cleaning back. The ditch may have been truncated during machining off subsoil deposit [002] which in Trench 22 measured up to 0.32 m deep.

7.7 The second linear cut [26002] was recorded in Trench 26. This measured 2.1 m long (continued below trench edges to north and south by 0.42 m wide and 0.12 m deep, again this may have been truncated during machining off subsoil deposit [002] which measured up to 0.52 m deep in this trench. The cut was filled by a pale grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks, no finds were recovered from the feature during excavation.



Plate 6: Linear cut 26002 in Trench 26, from the south.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation recorded two linear features that may be post-medieval but these may simply relate to parts of an open ditch drainage system pre-dating the rubble and subsequent tile drain systems.
- 8.2 The demolished wall, aligned east to west across the site and recorded within several trenches would appear to be the remains of an earlier field boundary as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 and could date from the eighteenth century.

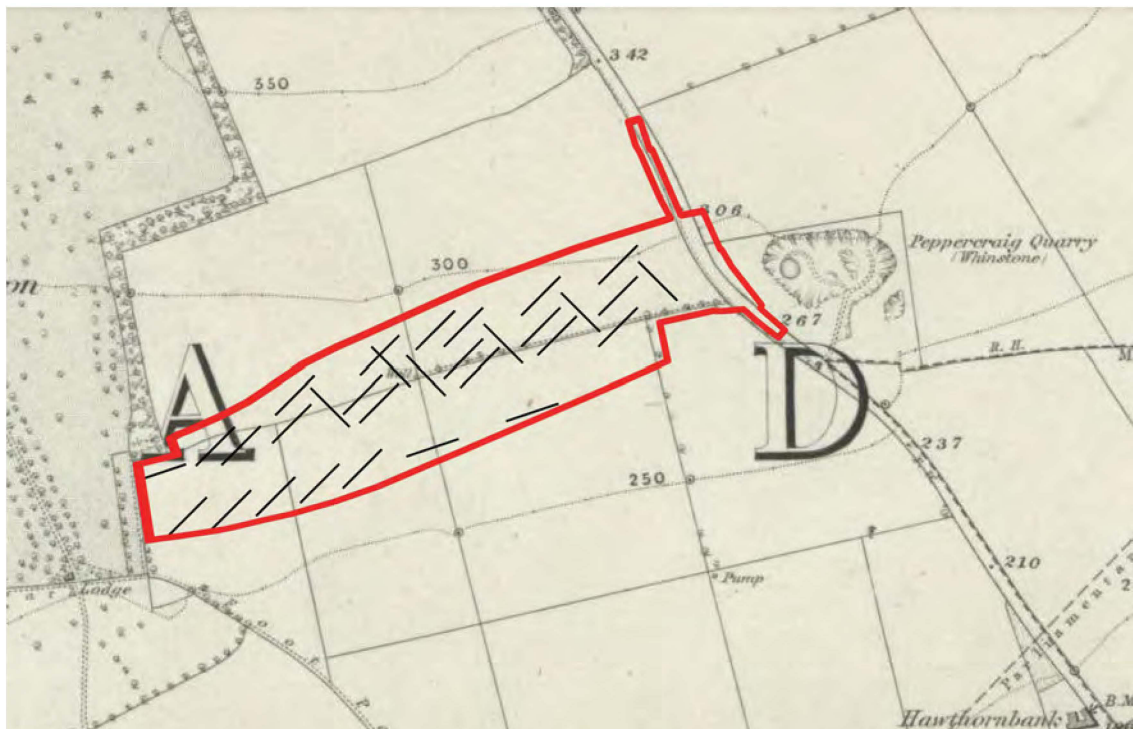


Plate 7: Proposed development site outlined in red and evaluation trenches in black superimposed over the 1st Edition 6" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of Haddingtonshire sheet 10 published in 1855.

- 8.3 Towards the south-west corner of the site the several very shallow irregular bands of subsoil lying within very shallow cuts were interpreted as putative furrow remnants associated with an earlier agricultural regime. It may be that the relatively deeper areas of subsoil deposit [002] recorded across parts of the central part of the site were the remains of rigs ploughed into undulations forming the earlier topography of the site.
- 8.4 Numerous fragments of early modern pottery, rusty iron objects, glass fragments and clay pipe stems were visible in the topsoil horizon but were not retained. A number of fragments of possible late medieval early post-medieval pottery were recovered during impromptu field walking across the site but these were widely distributed across all parts of the site and along with the post-medieval debris are believed to have arrived on-site with midden material during field manuring.

Conclusions

- 9.1 Given the nature and lesser significance of the archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation, it is likely that ELCAS will not require further archaeological work. Final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work, however, rest with the planning authority, as advised by ELCAS.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-191031) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, ELCAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Andrew Riddle, Neil Davidson and Julie Leece of Bett Homes for their assistance. Plant and driver were supplied by Foster plant. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair, assisted by Craig Horton and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Ronan Toolis.

**Aberlady Road, Haddington, East
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Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List Of Trenches

| Tr No | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Aligned | Topsoil/Overburden | Subsoil | Details |
|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | 50 | 2 | 0.45 | NE-SW | 001 0.3-0.4 m deep | 002 up to 0.15 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west, north to south and north-east to south-west |
| 2 | 50 | 2 | 0.47 | NW-SE | 001 0.3-0.35 m deep | 002 0.12 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and north-east to south-west and tile drains aligned east to west |
| 3 | 50 | 2 | 0.58 | NE-SW | 001 0.35 m deep | 002 0.23 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and north to south. Demolished wall 300, demolition debris 301 and trench cut 302 |
| 4 | 50 | 2 | 0.58 | NE-SW | 001 0.3-0.35 m deep | 0.28 m deep | Rubble drains aligned north-south and east to west, tile drains aligned east to west. |
| 5 | 50 | 2 | 0.46 | NW-SE | 001 0.3-0.35 m deep | 002 0.11 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west, north-east to south-west and tile drains aligned east to west |
| 6 | 50 | 2 | 0.45 | NE-SW | 001 0.3-0.35 m deep | 002 0.1 m deep | Rubble drains aligned north-south and tile drains aligned north to south. |
| 7 | 50 | 2 | 0.56 | NE-SW | 001 0.41 m deep | 002 0.15 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and tile drains aligned north to south. Linear cut aligned N-S visible in trench 6 found containing a large field drain |
| 8 | 50 | 2 | 0.44 | NE-SW | 001 0.32 m deep | 002 0.12 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and tile drains aligned north to south. |
| 9 | 50 | 2 | 0.48 | NE-SW | 001 0.38 m deep | 002 0.1-0.2 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west |
| 10 | 40 | 2 | 0.58 | ENE-WSW | 001 0.46 m deep | 002 0.12 m deep | Rubble and tile drains aligned north to south |
| 11 | 50 | 2 | 0.52 | NE-SW | 001 0.4 m deep | 002 0.12 m deep | Possible rig and furrow remnants aligned north to south. Tile and rubble drains aligned north to south, rubble drains aligned east to west. |
| 12 | 50 | 2 | 0.48 | NE-SW | 001 0.36 m deep | 002 0.12 m deep | Possible rig and furrow remnants aligned north to south. Tile and rubble drains aligned north to south. |
| 13 | 50 | 2 | 0.45 | NE-SW | 001 0.33 m deep | 002 0.08 m deep | Rubble and tile drains aligned north to south and rubble drains aligned east to west |
| 14 | 50 | 2 | 0.42 | NE-SW | 001 0.35 m deep | 002 0.07 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and north to south. |
| 15 | 50 | 2 | 0.38 | NE-SW | 001 0.3 m deep | 002 0.08 m deep | Possible rig and furrow remnants aligned north to south 15001 fill and 15002 cut. Rubble drains aligned north to south |
| 16 | 50 | 2 | 0.4 | ENE-WSW | 001 0.35 m deep | 002 0.05 m deep | Tile drains aligned north to south, Linear cut aligned N-S visible in trench 16 found containing a large field drain |

| Tr No | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Aligned | Topsoil/Overburden | Subsoil | Details |
|-------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 17 | 50 | 2 | 0.4 | ENE-WSW | 001 0.32 m deep | 002 0.08 m deep | Possible rig and furrow remnants aligned north to south. Tiles drains aligned north to south |
| 18 | 50 | 2 | 0.48 | NW-SE | 001 0.38 m deep | 002 0.1 m deep | Continuation of demolished wall 300 from trench 3. Rubble drains aligned north to south and north-east to south-west |
| 19 | 50 | 2 | 0.42 | NE-SW | 001 0.36 m deep | 002 0.06 m deep | Tile drains aligned north to south |
| 20 | 50 | 2 | 0.34 | NE-SW | 001 0.3 m deep | 002 0.04 m deep | Tile drains aligned north to south |
| 21 | 50 | 2 | 0.5-0.75 | NE-SW | 001 0.32 m deep | 002 0.18-0.43 m deep | Rubble drains aligned east to west and north to south |
| 22 | 50 | 2 | 0.5-0.65 | NE-SW | 001 0.33 m deep | 002 0.18-0.32 m deep | Continuation of demolished wall 300 from trench 3. Linear cut 22002. Tile drains aligned north to south |
| 23 | 50 | 2 | 0.38-0.6 m | NW-SE | 001 0.34 m deep | 002 0.26-0.4 m deep | Continuation of demolished wall 300 from trench 3, tile drains aligned north to south and east to west |
| 24 | 50 | 2 | 0.38 | NE-SW | 001 0.38 m deep | | Tile drains aligned north to south |
| 25 | 50 | 2 | 0.48-0.9 | NE-SW | 001 0.32 m deep | 002 0.16-0.58 m deep | Tile and rubble drains aligned north to south and east to west |
| 26 | 50 | 2 | 0.6-0.9 | NE-SW | 001 0.38 m deep | 002 0.22-0.52 m deep | Continuation of demolished wall 300 from trench 3. Tile drains aligned north to south and east to west |
| 27 | 50 | 2 | 0.42-1.0 | NW-SE | 001 0.36 m deep | 002 0.06-0.64 m deep | Tile drains aligned east to west and rubble drains aligned east to west |
| 28 | 50 | 2 | 0.82 | NE-SW | 001 0.34 m deep | 002 0.48 m deep | Continuation of wall 300 from trench 3. Rubble drains aligned east to west and tile drains aligned north to south |
| 29 | 50 | 2 | 0.42-0.66 | NE-SW | 001 0.34 m deep | 002 0.08-0.28 m deep | Rubble and tile drains aligned north to south and tile drains aligned north-east to south-west |
| 30 | 50 | 2 | 0.42 | NE-SW | 001 0.36 m deep | 002 0.06 m deep | Tile drains aligned east to west. |
| 31 | 50 | 2 | 0.38-0.58 | NW-SE | 001 0.38 m deep | 002 0.2 m deep | Tile drains aligned north to south |
| 32 | 14 | 2 | 0.38 | WSW-ENE | 001 0.32 m deep | 002 0.06 m deep | - |

Appendix B: List Of Contexts

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|------|--|-------------------|
| 001 | Site | Deposit: A dry, loose dark grey/brown sandy clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones 70 mm <>. Frequent inclusions of modern/post-medieval pottery sherds, rusty iron objects, clay pipe stems etc, these were not retained. 1 coin, 1920's ha'penny, a broken copper disc, probably part of a horses brideware and several fragments of unrecognisable pottery were retained. Measured 0.34-0.38 m deep | Topsoil |
| 002 | Site | Deposit: A moist, firm mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of coal and charcoal fragments. Measured up to 0.55 m deep | Subsoil/Colluvium |

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 003 | Site | Deposit: A moist, firm mottled yellow/brown/orange clay with occasional lense of gravel and moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones. | Natural clay |
| 300 | Trenches 3, 4, 5, 18, 22, 26 and 28 | Structure: Comprised the basal courses of a drystone wall aligned roughly east-west. Built from random rubble 2 courses wide, 0.65-0.7 m. Stone size 400 mm x 380 mm x 100 mm < and sample excavated over a distance of 3.2 m. The wall survived to a maximum height of 0.25 m in trench 22 | The remnants of a demolished drystone wall |
| 301 | Trenches 3, 4, 5, 18, 22, 26 and 28 | Deposit: A mixture of dark brown, ashy grey and yellow orange re-deposited soils with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones, stone size 400 mm x 380 mm x 100 mm <. Measured 0.4-0.6 m deep. | Fabric of demolished wall 300 and landscaping deposit in-filling trench cut 302 |
| 302 | Trenches 3, 4, 5, 18, 22, 26 and 28 | Cut: Linear in plan, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to vertical sides which break abruptly to form a flat base. Measured 3.8 m wide x 0.4-0.6 m deep | Machine cut trench to receive machine demolished wall 300 |
| 15001 | Trench 15 | Fill: A moist, firm very compact mid-brown with orange mottling silt with very small sandstone inclusions. Measured 0.02 m deep | Fill of putative rig and furrow cultivation remnant |
| 15002 | Trench 15 | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, broad shallow U-shaped in profile. Imperceptible break of slope at top to very gently sloping shallow sides which break gradually to form a broad flat base. Measured 1.8 m long (excavated continued below trench edges to north-west and south-east x 2.7 m wide x 0.02 m deep | Cut of putative rig and furrow cultivation remnant. A series of four of these putative shallow cut and fills were visible towards the north-east end of trench 15 spaced around 2.5 m apart |
| 22001 | Trench 22 | A moist, firm dark brown silt with occasional very small sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.18 m deep | Fill of linear cut 22002 |
| 22002 | Trench 22 | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned east to west, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to gently sloping sides which break gradually to form a broad slightly rounded base. Measured 3.5 m long (excavated, continued below trench edges to east and west) x 1.1 m wide x 0.18 m deep. | Linear cut, possibly truncated during machine reduction of subsoil deposit 002. May represent a relict field boundary pre-dating existing field system, possible drainage ditch or a natural gully |
| 26001 | Trench 26 | Fill: A moist, firm pale grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. Measured 0.12 m deep | Fill of linear cut 26002 |
| 26002 | Trench 26 | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned north-south, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to gently sloping slightly concave sides which break gradually to form a broad rounded base. Measured 2.1 m long (excavated, continued below trench edges to north and south) x 0.42 m wide x 0.12 m deep | Linear cut, possibly truncated during machine reduction of subsoil deposit 002. May represent a relict field boundary pre-dating existing field system or the base of a possible drainage ditch. |

Appendix C: List Of Finds

| Find No. | Area | Context No. | No. of Pieces | Material | Type | Description |
|----------|------|-------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--|
| 1 | Site | 001 | 2 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pottery sherds |
| 2 | Site | 001 | 1 | Metal | Iron | Rusty decorative metal object |
| 3 | Site | 001 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |
| 4 | Site | 001 | 2 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pottery sherds |
| 5 | Site | 001 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |
| 6 | Site | 001 | 2 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pottery sherds |
| 7 | Site | 001 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |
| 8 | Site | 001 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |
| 9 | Site | 001 | 3 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pottery sherds |
| 10 | Site | 001/22001? | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |
| 11 | Site | 001 | 1 | Metal | Copper alloy | Broken ring, possibly part of horses brideware |
| 12 | Site | 001 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Pot sherd |

Appendix D: List Of Samples

| Sample No. | Area | Context No. | Size | Reason for Sampling | | | | Application/Comments |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | Pot | Bone | Lithics | Botanics | |
| 1 | Trench 15 | 15001 | 5 L | | | | | - |
| 2 | Trench 26 | 26001 | 5 L | | | | | - |
| 3 | Trench 22 | 22001 | 5 L | | | | | - |

Appendix E: List Of Drawings

| Drawing No. | Area | Sheet No. | Subject | Scale |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---|-------|
| 1 | Trench 26 | 2 | Plan of linear cut 26002 | 1:20 |
| 2 | Trench 26 | 2 | South facing section linear cut 26002 | 1:10 |
| 3 | Trench 22 | 2 | Plan of linear cut 22002 | 1:20 |
| 4 | Trench 22 | 2 | East facing section linear cut 22002 | 1:10 |
| 5 | Trench 22 | 1 | Plan of wall remnant 300, demolition debris 301 and trench cut 302 | 1:20 |
| 6 | Trench 28 | 1 | Location plan of wall remnant 300, demolition debris 301 and trench cut 302 | 1:100 |

Appendix F: List Of Photographs

File 1

| Shot No. | Description | Taken from |
|----------|---|------------|
| 1 | Registration | - |
| 2 | General view of site | ENE |
| 3 | Trench 1 | SW |
| 4 | Trench 2 | SE |
| 5 | Demolished wall 300 in Trench 3 | E |
| 6 | Demolished wall 300 in Trench 4 | SW |
| 7 | Demolished wall 300 in Trench 5 | SE |
| 8 | Trench 6 | SW |
| 9 | Ploughmarks and rubble drains in Trench 7 | W |
| 10 | Linear cut and degraded timber post in Trench 7 | NW |
| 11 | Trench 8 | SW |
| 12 | Trench 11 | NE |
| 13 | Trench 12 | NE |
| 14 | Trench 13 | NE |
| 15 | Trench 14 | NE |
| 16 | Trench 15 | NE |
| 17 | Linear cut in Trench 16 | ENE |
| 18 | Detail of degraded timber post in Trench 7 | N |
| 19 | Trench 32 | WSW |
| 20 | Trench 19 | NE |
| 21 | Trench 20 | NE |
| 22 | Rubble drain in Trench 18 | SE |
| 23 | Pipe found in linear cut in Trench 7 | NE |
| 24 | Pipe found in linear cut in Trench 16 | NNW |
| 25 | Trench 21 | NE |
| 26 | Demolished wall 300 in Trench 22 | E |
| 27 | Trench 23 showing depth of subsoil 002 | NE |
| 28 | Trench 23 | SE |
| 29 | Trench 26 | NE |
| 30 | Trench 25 | NE |
| 31 | Trench 24 | NE |
| 32 | Trench 27 | NW |

| Shot No. | Description | Taken from |
|----------|---|------------|
| 33 | Linear cut 26002 in Trench 26, South facing section | S |
| 34 | Linear cut 26002 in Trench 26, South facing section | S |

File 2

| Shot No. | Description | Taken from |
|----------|--|------------|
| 1 | Registration | - |
| 2 | South East facing section through putative rig and furrow remnant 15002 in Trench 15 | ESE |
| 3 | South East facing section through putative rig and furrow remnant 15002 in Trench 15 | SE |
| 4 | General view of putative rig and furrow remnants in Trench 15 | NE |
| 5 | General view of putative rig and furrow remnants in Trench 15 | SW |
| 6 | Trench 30 | NE |
| 7 | Trench 29 | NE |
| 8 | Trench 28 | NE |
| 9 | Linear cut 22002 in Trench 22 | E |
| 10 | Linear cut 22002 in Trench 22 | S |
| 11 | East facing section through linear cut 22002 | E |
| 12 | Trench 31 | NW |
| 13 | Wall 300, and demolition spread 301 in Trench 22 | NE |
| 14 | Detail wall 300 in Trench 22 | E |
| 15 | Detail wall 300 in Trench 22 | E |
| 16 | General view of wall 300 and rubble spread 301 in Trench 22 | NE |
| 17 | Wall 300, and demolition spread 301 in Trench 22 during recording | E |
| 18 | Rubble drains in Trench 2 around the area of puported cropmark | SE |
| 19 | Rubble drains in Trench 2 around the area of puported cropmark | NW |
| 20 | Deposit 301 in Trench 28 | N |
| 21 | Deposit 301 in Trench 28 | E |
| 22 | Deposit 301 in Trench 28 | W |

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

| | |
|--|---|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | East Lothian Council |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Aberlady Road, Haddington |
| PROJECT CODE: | 3815 |
| PARISH: | Haddington |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S): | Alan Hunter Blair |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | GUARD Archaeology Ltd |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Evaluation |
| NMRS NO(S): | NMRS: NT57SW 113; HER: MEL2178 |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | Cropmark |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | -- |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NT 504 744 |
| START DATE (this season) | 8 th September 2014 |
| END DATE (this season) | 11 th September 2014 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.) | -- |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields) | An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology on arable land to the west of Aberlady Road in Haddington prior to a residential housing development. The trial trench evaluation recorded a number of archaeological features, including shallow drains, broad rig cultivation remnants and a demolished field boundary wall, all of likely late post-medieval or modern date. Modern tile and rubble drains were also encountered across most of the site. Numerous rubble drains across the site of a cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure, previously identified on aerial photographs, may have given rise to this anomaly, but no evidence of this cropmark feature was encountered despite targeted trenching. |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | None |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Bett Homes |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS: | --- |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR |
| EMAIL ADDRESS: | bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Archive to be deposited in NMRS. |

Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation**ABERLADY ROAD, HADDINGTON,
EAST LOTHIAN**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3815

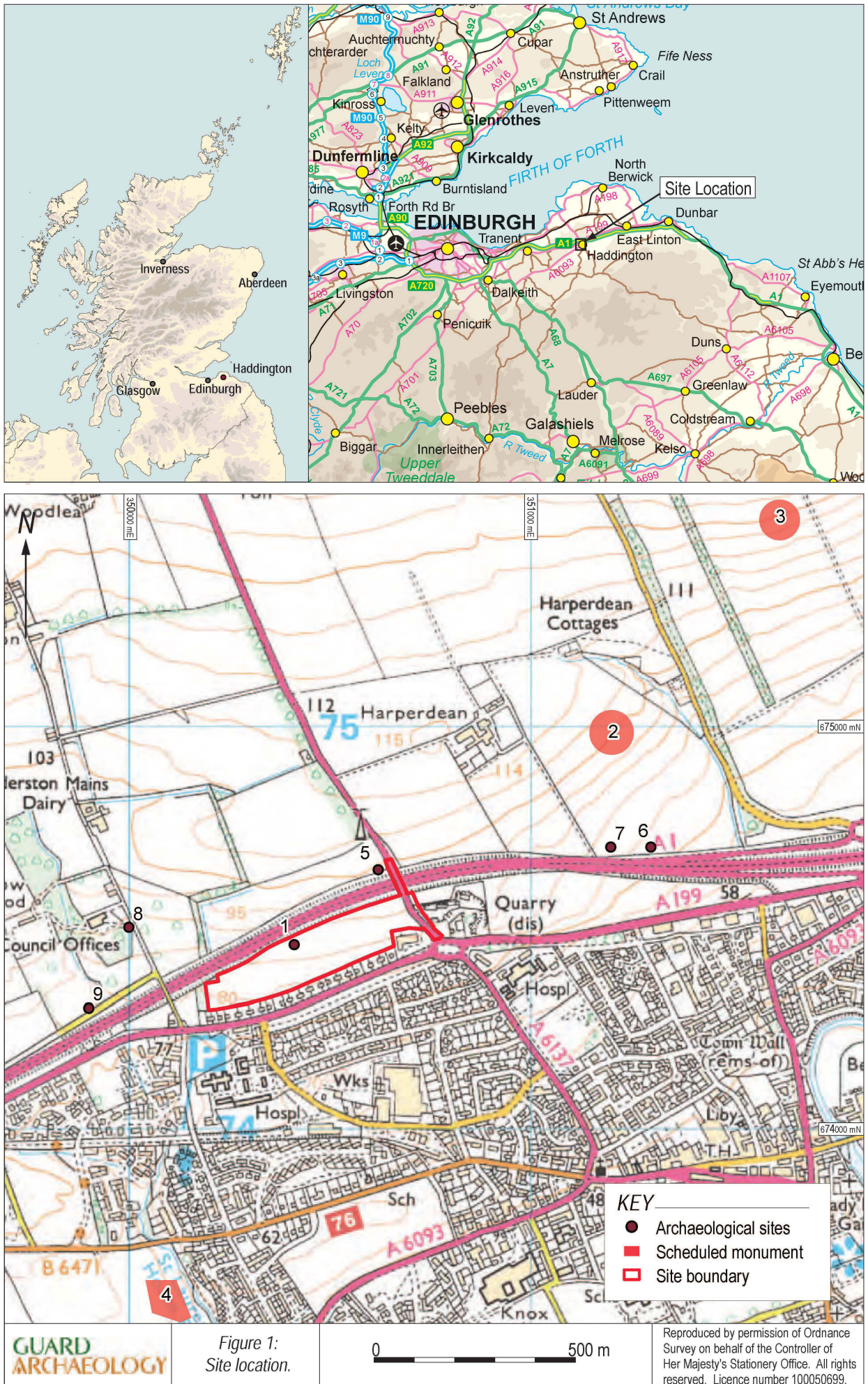


Figure 1:
Site location.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the Aberlady Road development at Haddington, East Lothian. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

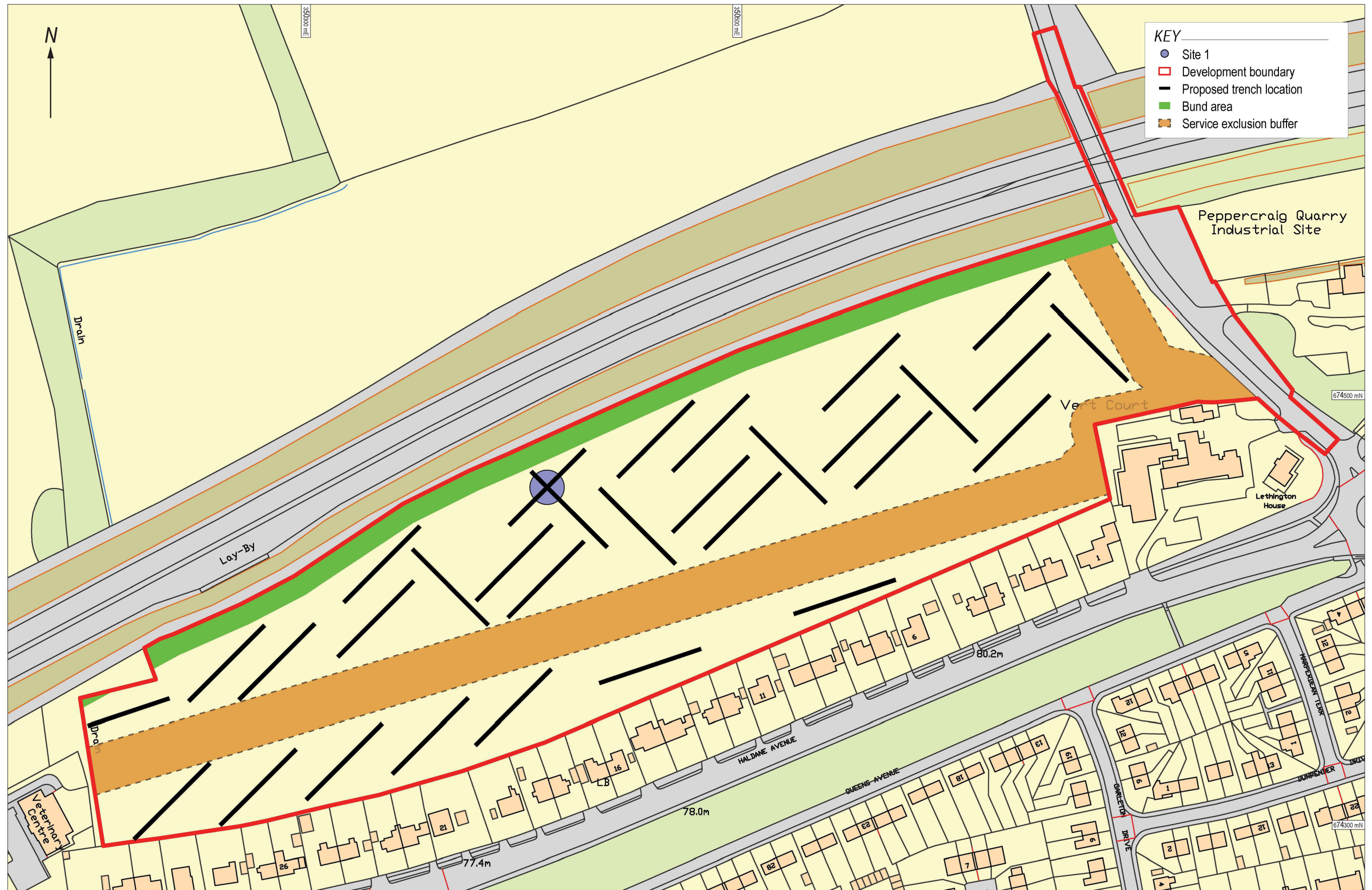
- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Aberlady Road development in accordance with planning condition applied to the project (Planning Reference: 12/00199/PPM). In accordance with the specification provided by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, the scope of work is an archaeological evaluation, required in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is centred on NT 504 744, the proposed development is located to the north-west of Haddington in East Lothian and is bordered to the north by the A1, to the east by Aberlady Road (A6137) and the house and buildings of Haldane Avenue to the south and west (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site itself contains the cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure (Site 1; NMRS: NT57SW 113; HER: MEL2178) and is surrounded by three further cropmark sites, all of which are Scheduled Monuments (Figure 1). These are Harperdean enclosure (Site 2; SM5977; NMRS: NT57NW 93) and Amisfield Mains ring ditch (Site 3; SM6033; NMRS: NT57NW 67) to the north-west and Spottiswoode enclosure/St Lawrence House Bridge settlement, pits and trackway (Site 4; SM6394; NMRS: NT57SW 77) to the south. None of these have been excavated, however excavations of an enclosure (Site 5; NMRS: NT57SW 111; HER: MEL2171) immediately to the north during excavations for the A1 revealed it to be of geological origin.
- 4.2 In addition, evaluation along the line of the new A1 to the east by Scotia Archaeology uncovered the remains of features associated with late prehistoric settlement (Site 6; NMRS: NT57SW 117; HER: MEL2213). Stray finds of a Roman brooch and Iron Age bead (Site 7; HER: MEL9737) were found in the area during metal detecting. However, two evaluations at Alderston House (Site 8; NMRS: NT57SW 503 and Site 9; NT47SE 30.09) on the other side of the A1 did not reveal any archaeological remains.
- 4.3 A brief examination of historical Ordnance Survey and other readily accessible maps indicates that the proposed development site has only had agricultural use since at least the mid-eighteenth century, with ground disturbance most probably limited to topsoil.
- 4.4 Although there has been no archaeological work carried out on the proposed development site, the presence of cropmarks within the site and the archaeological remains throughout the area suggest that archaeological remains may be encountered during groundbreaking operations. Consequently any archaeological remains that may survive in situ could provide important information about the area since early prehistory.



Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, on completion of the evaluation;
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

- 6.1 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 7% of the available 4.4 ha of the development area will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise 30 trenches each 50 m long and 2 m wide and one trench 40m long and 2m wide, amounting to 3,080 m² in total (Figure 2).
- 6.3 The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching will be investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.9 A representative section will be recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Each trench will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.

- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service on an appropriate excavation project design.
- 6.12 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeological Service on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contain archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *IfA* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate
 - discussion of the results of the archaeological evaluation
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

- 7.5 Once the report has been finalised, 3 hard copies and a disk containing a pdf and word doc of the report, as well as some unembedded photos, will be submitted to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
 - Project Manager: Mr Bob Will

- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 Once the proposed start date for the archaeological works has been confirmed, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will take five days to complete, with a further three days required for the unsupervised backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

References

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Ordnance Survey 1895 *Haddingtonshire, Sheet X.NW*. 2nd and later editions 6" to the mile map series.

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Ordnance Survey 1948 *Haddingtonshire, Sheet X.NW*. 2nd and later editions 6" to the mile map series.

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